

ABSTRACT

The North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation proposes to develop, coordinate, and implement a comprehensive re-entry program that targets youthful, serious, and violent offenders. The program will identify potential candidates at the point they enter prison, provide in-prison intensive case management, coordination of re-entry resources, and ongoing community coordination and supervision. The institutional component to the program will be managed within the three state correctional facilities, while the community component will be managed through a cooperative effort by the participating agencies. The target re-entry location is Cass County, North Dakota. According to 1999 U.S. Census Bureau estimates, Cass County has a population of 118,000 people. The two largest cities in that county, Fargo and West Fargo, are situated next to each other and have a combined population of approximately 103,000 people (1999 Census Bureau). An evaluation of people re-entering Cass County from a state institution from April 1, 2001 through April 1, 2002 showed that approximately 100 people were released from prison that meet the criteria for the target population.

The target population is men or women who are between the ages of 18 – 35 at the time of involvement in the re-entry program, who have a current offense or history of assaultive offenses, or have a Levels of Service Inventory – Revised score of 24 or greater at the time they enter the prison, or other aggravating factors identified by corrections professionals, and are planning on returning to Cass County upon release from prison.

The re-entry program would be the first of its kind in North Dakota that would target such a population and make a concerted effort to utilize and leverage both existing institutional and community resources and identify and fill gaps in institutional and community services. The primary target agencies to partner with and the leveraging of resources are, health and human services, education, labor, law enforcement, and housing. The organizers of the program hope to incorporate the support of the faith community as the program is implemented and develops. Other agencies would be brought on board as the program grows. The program would require mandatory participation by those offenders who are eligible with incentives and sanctions applied for choosing or not choosing to be in the program. Incentives and sanctions will also be incorporated into the program while the offender is in the institution as well as the community.

The North Dakota Department of Corrections anticipates expanding the concepts of this program to other communities if it is successful in our pilot area.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) has seen unprecedented growth in its incarcerated population over the last six years. In 1996 we had approximately 693 people in prison. The most recent count was 1160. This is a 68% increase over six years. Sentencing practices have changed which have resulted in more people having longer stays in prison. Budgets have exploded and the DOCR has worked to manage the costs as effectively as possible. For example the DOCR has partnered with the North Dakota State Hospital and a county jail facility to provide a 25-bed intensive 100-day treatment program. This program leveraged the resources of each partner and resulted in minimal additional costs to the taxpayer while providing a quality correctional program that is now recognized as a prototype for the state. The problems faced by trying to address the youthful, serious and violent offender are many. James Lynch and William Sabol wrote a report on prisoner re-entry, which appeared in the Crime Policy Report, Vol. 3, September 2001. They state that prisoners reentering society are more likely to have previously failed on supervision, not have participated in educational or vocational programs while in prison, and have served longer sentences, which weakens the ties to family. On the institutional level there are three primary problems, on the community level there are two broadly defined primary problems, and then on a whole there is one encompassing problem. Those problems are more thoroughly defined in the following paragraphs.

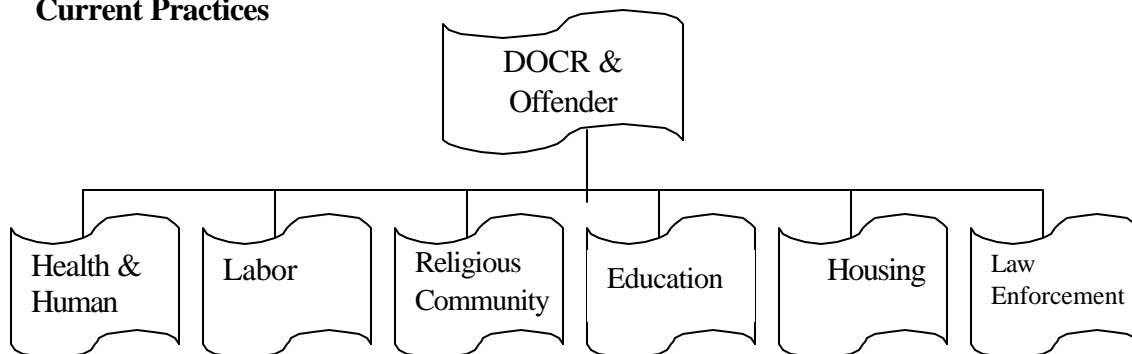
On an institutional level there are three primary problems that contribute to problems of recidivism and public safety. The first is case management resources are inadequate to meet the needs of our target population for the re-entry program and therefore offenders do not consistently access the resources they need. If they do access the resources they typically are not done in a timely manner that would allow for an earlier release to transition back to the community. With treatment and other programming coming at the end of a sentence for the serious and violent offender population typically offenders reject the opportunities since they know they are getting out soon anyway. An example of what could be accomplished by institutional case management for this population is confirmed in a report written by Maria L. Buck “Getting Back to Work, Employment Programs for Ex-Offenders” (Fall 2000). She states “prisoners who had arranged for post-release employment prior to release had lower recidivism rates than did those who did not make such arrangements; 27.6% of those arranging for post-release employment recidivated compared with 53.9% of those who made no plans.” This population would require intensive contact much akin to what they would require in the community. The case management duties would require identifying needs through a risk assessment, identifying goals and objectives that reduce the risk, accessing institutional programming in a timely manner, reinforcing positive behavior, and intervening on negative behavior.

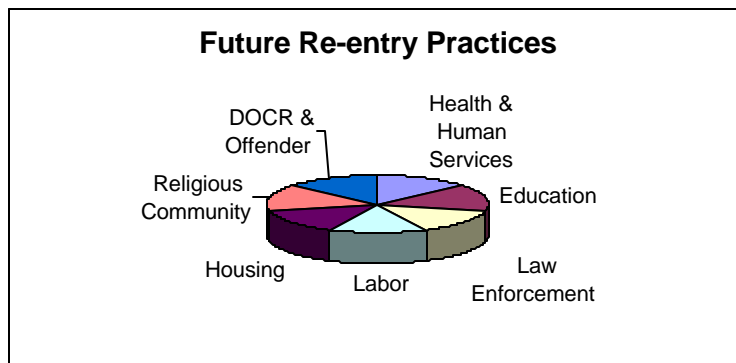
The second problem is the institutions do not have an adequate violent offender treatment programming. Currently, the only program that directly addresses anger or violence is anger management. This program has previously been identified as needing enhancement but the resources have not been available to do so.

The third problem is the lack of access to education and vocational training programs. In 1998 a 240-bed medium security prison was added to the Prison's Division. This facility has since added additional beds and now houses approximately 400 males and females. The education and vocational training programs are relatively nonexistent in that facility. Filling a gap in service funding for education and vocational training programs will be a part of this proposal. Currently many of the vocational training programs are operated at the state's minimum-security facility. Many of the people in our target population do not qualify for minimum-security classification and there begins some of the gaps in services that help to reduce offender risk. This particularly impacts females since most of them are housed at the medium security prison, which has very limited education and vocational training programming.

In the realm of community transition and supervision level there are two primary problems that contribute to recidivism and public safety. First is that community transition services are brokered primarily by the DOCR, which has a tendency to result in a disconnected outcome because the flow of information is only between the DOCR, Offender & each agency. The best way to characterize this is through a couple diagrams:

Current Practices





In future re-entry practices instead of brokering the services the system would be designed to have interagency coordination of services. Among some of the barriers that the future re-entry practices faces is the time needed for agency representatives to meet, exchange information, and coordinate services between the agencies.

The second problem is a by-product of the first, and that is the lack of timely access to community resources. So often agencies will not accept application for services until they actually have the person in their office. If application for services could be completed prior to discharge this would reduce the lag time between discharge to the community and actually receiving the necessary community services.

The all-encompassing problem is the philosophical approach to dealing with this population. Historically the philosophy corrections and the community has subscribed to with this population is one comprised of punishment. The serious and violent offender is deemed to be the least deserving of correctional programming resources, because quite often their crimes are against another person. Now, this program does not advocate

diminishing the concerns of victims and the public safety by stating we need to give this population a break. Instead, this program is about providing supervised and managed opportunities to make lasting changes by using proven methods of risk reduction. This can have a lasting affect on public safety, which can also have as a bi-product cost savings to tax payers and a direct positive financial impact for citizens, businesses, and communities.

The net effect of these institutional and community problems results in many of the most risky offenders returning to the community with the least amount of institutional programming, community transitional planning, and the least amount of control and supervision.

Goals and Objectives:

RE-ENTRY PROGRAM MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Re-Entry Program is to develop, implement, and operate a re-entry program that achieves offender risk reduction. The program dedicates local, regional, and state resources to best manage and serve youthful, serious, and violent offenders in the interest of public safety.

Goal 1: Prevent Re-offending

1. Begin re-entry planning at the onset of incarceration
2. Administer assessments to identify risks and needs (Match Services)
3. Administer appropriate level of supervision to manage the offender

4. Develop case plans, timeline case plans and allow adequate time on community supervision to accomplish the goals of the plan

Goal 2: Increase average length of Parole/CPP for target population

1. Identify within 6 weeks of admission all perspective candidates
2. Develop case plan with participant by week 7
3. Monitor institutional progress to advocate for Parole/CPP at the earliest date
4. Assure timely access to institutional programming

Goal 3: Increase number of community releases for target population

1. Identify within 6 weeks of admission all perspective candidates
2. Develop case plan with participant by week 7
3. Monitor institutional progress to advocate for Parole/CPP at the earliest date
4. Assure timely access to institutional programming

Goal 4: Increase access to and quality of services for target population

1. Facilitate with stakeholders discussions to access services and close gaps in services
2. Establish an advisory board representative of stakeholders that meets quarterly to access program needs and progress on a quarterly basis.
3. Establish a community screening team that meets monthly to review prospective community program participants
4. Conduct surveys to evaluate quality of and access to services

Goal 5: Improve relationships between the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and other participating agencies

1. Establish an advisory board representative of stakeholders that meets quarterly to assess program needs and progress on a quarterly basis
2. Institutional Parole Officer is to facilitate communication and coordination of case planning and management with and between each participating agency

Goal 6: Provide improved information and resources to the North Dakota

Parole Board.

1. Provide timely completion of recommended institutional programming by the participant
2. Complete a comprehensive release plan with verified continued services in the community
3. Provide verified community involvement with the release planning process

Target Population:

The target population for the re-entry program is those people who meet the following criteria:

1. The offender is male or female and between 18-35 years old at the time of involvement in the re-entry program and,
2. The offender must have a current offense or history of violent crime defined as: Weapon Offenses, Armed Escape, Murder, Manslaughter, Negligent Homicide, Gross Sexual Imposition, Sexual Imposition, Sexual Assault, Corruption or Solicitation of a Minor, Assault on a Peace Officer, Terrorizing,

Aggravated Assault, Assault, Menacing, Stalking, Felonious Restraint, Robbery, Simple Assault, Reckless Endangerment, Arson, Endanger by Fire, Criminal Coercion, Extortion, Family Offenses, Weapons: If there is a discernable victim, Public Peace, or

3. Must have an LSI-R score that is 24 or greater, or
4. Must have aggravating factors or other assessments that in the discretion of the corrections professionals would deem the person eligible and,
5. The offender must be planning to return to Cass County, and
6. Prior to community release must be free of any detainers.

Approximately 100 people who meet the above criteria were released from prison to Cass County between April 1, 2001 and April 1, 2002. Of the 100 people released only 30% were released on some form of community supervision that involved any coordination of services. We estimate that by accomplishing the things we have identified in this proposal that we can enhance services to the 30% who were released and then add another 25% to 35% of additional people who would be better positioned for community supervision. We estimated that we would serve between 90 to 100 offenders over three years. Additionally we believe that another 15% to 20% that would not make it to community supervision could be served better in the institution and although there would be no formal supervision upon release the components of a strong community release plan could be put in place through the work of the institutional parole officer and the community screening team. Participants who do not participate in the institution may face consequences such as good-time reduction and negative community release consideration. Participants that go to the community can face a host of intermediate

measures that range from verbal reprimand up to revocation of supervision and return to incarceration.

Organizational Capacity:

The North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation has a vast amount of experience in working with youthful, serious, and violent offenders. The Director of the DOCR, Elaine Little, has been operating in that capacity for over 14 years and supports this initiative. We have a diverse professional staff both in the institution and in the field that have worked with corrections populations on all levels. Most recently the Division of Field Services lead a two-year planning process for the implementation of a drug court. The coordination of that project involved working with federal funders of the initiative. It also involved directing the coordination of the courts, local law enforcement, health and human services, prosecutors, and the local defense bar. This program ultimately led to changes in legislation which required working with state representatives, the attorney general's office, and the governor's office. Currently the program has been in operation for over 1-year and has demonstrated preliminary positive results.

The Re-entry Program is open to participating in a local and national evaluation and has some experience in defining key measures of success and carrying out a research design.

To sustain the program we hope to have developed the relationships and validate the program so that we can leverage existing resources as well as access additional funding to continue to fill the gaps. The accessing of additional funding will be sought from local,

state, and federal funding streams. Of course with sustainability there are no guarantees but from experience once you have implemented a program they are difficult to discontinue.

Program Design and Management:

The program will be designed to mirror the three phases of Re-entry Programs as defined by the Department of Justice – Office of Justice Programs.

Phase I: Institution

Phase I will begin with identification of potential candidates by conducting the Levels of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R). The LSI-R is a national and internationally recognized assessment tool that has been validated on populations being released from prison. Based upon our designated cutoff level of 24 or greater male offenders have a likelihood of 43.9% to 100% of being reincarcerated within one year. For females who score 24 or greater they have an 82.2 % to 100% chance of being reincarcerated within one year. The reason for the discrepancy in reincarceration rates between males and females is that typically females' score lower on the LSI-R than do males. Additional assessments for chemical dependency, mental health, and physical status will be conducted within 6 weeks of the offenders' arrival. Those reports are compiled and forwarded to an existing body within the DOCR called the Case Planning Committee. The Case Planning Committee is a multi-disciplinary team that views the case in terms of what institutional programming the offender is in need of, project possible parole review dates, and begin designing release planning.

The DOCR manages case planning by incorporating positively scored domains into the case plan goals:

- ❖ Criminal History
- ❖ Education/Employment
- ❖ Financial
- ❖ Family/Marital
- ❖ Accommodation
- ❖ Leisure/Recreation
- ❖ Companions
- ❖ Alcohol/Drug
- ❖ Emotional/Personal
- ❖ Attitudes/Orientation

Once the Case Planning Committee has targeted an offender for the Re-Entry Program the case will be passed to the Institutional Parole Officer (IPO). The Institutional Parole Officer is part of the request for this proposal. The need for an IPO has been with us for some time. As we look to work more extensively with the population we have defined the need for an IPO becomes even more critical to filling the gaps in institutional case management and community transition planning. The IPO will meet with the offender and go over a program contract. The IPO and the offender will then develop a case plan primarily driven by the direction of the Case Planning Committee, the LSI-R, and the needs of the offender. The case plan will have goals and strategies to meet the specific goals and will be time-framed. The IPO will work with departments to invoke the case

plan and continue to be part of any ongoing changes or developments in the offender's institutional programming. The IPO will be responsible for meeting regularly with the offender to assess progress and conduct and make any adjustments in the plan. The IPO will also be responsible for communicating with the DOCR Victim/Witness advocate so that policies and procedures regarding victims can be followed and any victim or community notification requirements can be planned and done in a timely manner.

As the offender nears the time for community release review the IPO will work with the offender to develop a release plan that is driven by the ten domains of the LSI-R. The plan will also incorporate the recommendations of the individual programs he has participated in while in the institution. The plan will then be taken by the IPO to the Cass County Screening Team and they will review the plan, formalize and approve it, and return it for review by the parole board or the Director of the DOCR.

Phase II:

If approved for community release the parole board or the Director of the DOCR shall include a special condition of release that the offender participate in and successfully complete the re-entry program. As a condition to the re-entry program agreement the offender will be required to make planned payments of restitution, fines, and fees. Restitution to the victims is of utmost priority.

Another requirement of the re-entry program is the offender complete community service. The amount of community service will be made at the discretion of the parole board or the Director of the DOCR but is not to be less than 4 hours per

month. The release plan is then staffed between the IPO and the field officer. The staffing should include discussions that focus on the ten domains of the LSI-R. This is the transition period for moving the responsibilities of the case from the institution to the community. Most offenders will transition back via a community corrections residential program. Currently the DOCR is lacking bed space for this population and is lacking funding for placement. Lastly, if the offender is not approved for community release the IPO will continue with case management and carry out the same processes as described in Phase I.

Phase III:

In Phase III sustainability is the focus. The field officer continues to work with the offender. Verbal or written summary reports are provided on a monthly basis to the screening team. Adjustments to the case plan are made as necessary. In this phase an emphasis is placed on gaining assistance from the faith based community and involving and reestablishing or enhancing family ties. Sanctions and incentives are provided throughout the program. Finally, as the offender nears completion of community supervision the field officer makes sure that the offender is assured of the necessary contacts for continued services.

The overall responsibility to orchestrate this program lies with the DOCR. Currently the DOCR operates a program in Fargo that deals with a somewhat different population than what has been described in this proposal but it fits nicely with the ties to the community. An advisory board that is currently in existence will have community corrections oversight of the community phase of the program. The Institutional Parole Officer and

the Re-entry Program will be managed by a DOCR – Division of Field Services Program Manager. The Program Manager will have budget, program operation, and evaluation oversight.

FILLING GAPS

The following subject headings cover those areas that are being incorporated into this program. The subjects will cover what existing resources are being committed to this project as well as outlining what gaps we are trying to fill or what programs we want to enhance.

EDUCATION/TRAINING

The Prisons Division has educational and training programs but are limited in many cases to location. The Prison's Division does offer GED services to all institutions. Classes are offered on eight-week intervals. There are five subject areas that comprise the overall GED curriculum: Writing Skills, Social Studies, Science, Literature and the Arts, and Math. Lecture classes along with independent study are utilized to enhance the student's opportunity to reach his/her ultimate goal of obtaining a GED diploma.

Students have several options in the tutoring area. We have a learning disabilities instructor who works with students daily, and we have inmate tutors who provide individual tutoring to those preparing to enter the GED program or improve on basic living skills.

Computers are available to the students with programs geared to each student's capabilities. Each student has the opportunity to raise his/her reading and comprehension skills along with increasing their math skills.

Vocational Training Programs are offered at the minimum-security facility, Missouri River Correctional Center (MRCC), include automotive technology, carpentry, and computer skills. North Dakota State Penitentiary (NDSP, Maximum Facility) offers vocational training programs in computer skills and restaurant management.

Roughrider Industries (RRI) is an industrial work program for the prisons and is located at NDSP. At NDSP, RRI has a furniture and upholstery factory, a sign shop, a license plate shop, and a metal factory. At the James River Correctional Center (JRCC, Medium Security and women), RRI offers a cut and sew industry.

Because of having to have a certain security level to be placed at each of the three state facilities inmates become limited in the job training resources they can access. The lack programming available at JRCC limits the offenders. Computer technology is a field that can fill a gap as technology continues to lead in future opportunities for all walks of life. A gap we have at JRCC is access to computer training. As part of this proposal we are requesting funding for operations of a computer-training program. The funding request includes one 1/2time staff member and 16 computers as learning stations for the participants.

Cass County has an adult education program located in the Fargo/West Fargo area. The adult learning program will commit existing resources to this initiative. Services include Pre-GED and GED instruction and English as a second language.

Clients served by “The Youthful Serious and Violent Offender Initiative” will have needs that may not always be well served by the community wide Fargo Adult Learning Center services.

It is assumed that Career Work Experience Instruction will be provided while clients are still incarcerated. However putting those skills to work once released will require additional one to one assistance. Interview role-playing and resume updating and fine-tuning are examples of especially critical services needed for youthful offenders. A successful long-range transition into the community at large may include the need for the acquisition of postsecondary training such as trade school or college. Services designed to accommodate long-range career decisions are available within our community, however the clients being served will require a much more intensive and user-friendly approach. While many clients will have successfully attained a GED they may still lack the background needed to be successful in the post-secondary environment. The GED requires a rudimentary level of math skills to pass. All college and most technical school programs require much higher math skills to succeed. Some clients will need intensive assistance to attain the levels of math competency. Some clients may be not be appropriate to be served in the traditional setting and will require on site service in another setting. Clients will need assistance to develop and utilize critical study skills.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Fargo Police Department will dedicate existing resources to participate in searches and investigations that may occur with this population, which is within the scope of their duties. The gap we are looking to fill is the lack of a police liaison that works with the screening team and the probation department. This liaison can help with identifying community safety concerns when the offender transitions back to the community, assist with some community offender monitoring, and communicate information about the offender to other area law enforcement agencies.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Southeast Human Service Center (SEHSC) located in Fargo/West Fargo supports this initiative. The services they offer include but are not limited to addiction assessment and treatment, mental health case management and psychiatric services and will help in pre-discharge planning to assure access to services upon discharge. There were no identified gaps in the community arena

LABOR

North Dakota Job Service will provide labor resources to this initiative. Job Service will provide existing resources which include a resource room that has access to the internet, word processing and resume software, video and print resource material, copier and fax equipment. They also provide job seeking and career work path workshops, access to the Workforce Investment Act and Work Opportunity Tax Credits, and job listings and referral services. The identified gaps in this arena for this population are:

1. Case management to include multi-agency case planning
2. Intensive job development
3. Mentoring
4. Post employment and retention activities
5. Workshops and individualized career planning services customized to the needs of the offenders

To fill the identified gaps we are proposing a 1/2time FTE.

TREATMENT

The Treatment Department in the institutions is responsible for development of personal growth and rehabilitation programs for inmates, psychological and psychiatric services, counseling services, and religious programming.

The NDSP is a Licensed Addiction Treatment Center. Certified Addiction Counselors, Licensed Social Workers, and a Licensed Professional Clinical Counselor assist inmates in overcoming addiction and personal problems. Family counseling and treatment, along with the inmate is encouraged, in order to help reunite the family by becoming involved in personal therapy and growth sessions. A sex offender and violent offender program is available to help those persons overcome whatever problems they have which compel them to act out as they do. The program involves intensive individual, group, and family therapy.

Psychological and psychiatric services are also provided for inmates. Inmate crisis intervention teams are trained by staff to counsel with inmates who are undergoing acute stress.

Religious programming, spiritual guidance, and pastoral counseling are available from full-time and part-time chaplains who are both denominational and ecumenical.

Numerous Bible study groups and church services are conducted each week. Every effort is made to meet the religious and spiritual needs of inmates.

The primary gap in the area of treatment is the need to enhance the existing violent offender treatment. To enhance the violence programming and other problems

associated with this population we will provide cognitive restructuring to participants.

We anticipate that the IPO will provide these services to 2-3 groups per week.

HOUSING

Many of the offenders in the Re-Entry Program need to begin their re-entry in a halfway house environment but there is a lack of funding to include this population for placement. Because of the lack of funding we are requesting in this proposal funding for residential placement. There are two halfway house facilities in the Fargo/West Fargo area. For those cases that do not need corrections residential placement we will seek other alternatives and look to the Cass County Housing Authority to assist in supplying those services. There is no gap identified in this arena but we do need the housing authority to provide timely services and participate in pre-release planning.

Key Decision-makers:

- ❖ Elaine Little – Director, North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation – Ms. Little would serve as having ultimate oversight of the management of the Re-entry Program
- ❖ Warren Emmer – Director, DOCR-Field Services Division – Mr. Emmer as the director of the division leading the coordination of this process would have more detailed and staff oversight of the project.
- ❖ Dave Rogness – Chief Deputy of Fargo Police Department – Mr. Rogness serves as co-chairperson of the Community Corrections Advisory Board and would be the voice of law enforcement on the advisory board and the screening team.

- ❖ Mr. Michael Leier – Director of Adult Services, Southeast Human Service Center
– Mr. Leier serves as a member of the Community Corrections Advisory Board
and can represent and coordinate the services of the human service center.
- ❖ Randy Eider – Director of the Fargo Adult Learning Center – Mr. Eider has
appointed Diane Hall of the Fargo Adult Learning Center to serve on the
Community Corrections Advisory Board and will also be part of the screening
team representing education.
- ❖ Don Redmann – Warden, James River Correctional Center – Mr. Redmann would
have oversight of the operation of the computer and food service education
programs.
- ❖ Richard Hoekstra – Clinical Program Manager, Field Services Division – Mr.
Hoekstra would have direct oversight of the Re-Entry Program including the
Institutional Parole Officer.
- ❖ Jaci Gately – Senior Consultant, North Dakota Job Service – Ms. Gately serves on
the Community Corrections Advisory Board and would represent programming
available through Job Service North Dakota.
- ❖ Lyn Fundingsland – Director, Fargo Housing Authority – Mr. Fundingsland
would serve as a primary contact for housing issues.

ADDENDUM TO ORIGINAL GRANT SUBMISSION

The following is the work plan for the North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Field Services Division, Grant #2002-RE-CX-0016. Also attached to the e-mail is a revised budget.

Program Requirement #2: Although this section is noted as being sufficient to follow is done to address the issue regarding the survey that was referenced in the application. The division has a survey that can be augmented to fit the needs of the Re-Entry program. That survey will be administered post program to participants to access the timeliness and quality of services provided.

Program Requirement #2		
Objectives	Activities/Timeframe	Person Responsible
Augment existing survey to fit the re-entry program's needs	Evaluate existing survey and make the necessary changes. To be completed by March 1, 2003.	Re-Entry Coordinator Re-Entry Program Manager Research Director
	Administer survey post program. Completed within 30 days of participant's discharge from program	Re-Entry Coordinator

Program Requirement #5.1: The question posed is "Is the Case Planning Committee the Transition Team?" The answer to this is no. The Case Planning Committee is made up of prison and field services professionals who develop an institutional case plan and set timelines for which that plan should be carried out to make the person eligible for community release. The Transition Team is comprised of partners from the community who will work with the Re-Entry Coordinator to develop a community release plan, timelines for completion, and any necessary follow-up. They will also be a voice for the community as to whether a candidate is ready for return to the community.

Program Requirement #5.2: The question posed is "How will you address the issue of the DOCR lacking bed space and funding for placement? The division is has signed a contract with a private non-profit correctional services provider in Fargo, ND to increase their community corrections bed space. The contractor will be adding sufficient bed space to account for the increase in Re-Entry programs beds. We intend to use OJP grant funds to help fund those beds. In addition we are seeking Edward Byrnes grant funds to help alleviate pressure on halfway house beds by funding quarter house beds.

Program Requirement #5.2		
Objectives	Activities/Timeframe	Person Responsible
Increase corrections	Signed contract with provider	Re-Entry Program Manager

program bed space in Fargo	on August 1, 2002 to increase bed space that will allow for increases by the Re-entry population in early '03.	
Increase access to funding for corrections program bed space	Application submitted to Edward Byrnes to fund quarter house beds on June 13, 2002.	Intensive Programs Coordinator
	Utilize Re-Entry OJP funds to fill gap in service in the area of community corrections program bed space.	Intensive Programs Coordinator